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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/864,593	05/24/2001	Tommi Linnakangas	032986-016	2126

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ERICSSON INC.  
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EXAMINER

TRUONG, THANHNGA B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/864,593

Applicant(s)

LINNAKANGAS ET AL.

Examiner

Thanhnga B. Truong

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05/25/2005 (Amendment).  
2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 8-14 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 8-14 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 May 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's amendment filed on May 25, 2005 has been entered. Claims 8-14 are pending.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 8-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ylonen et al (US 6,438,612 B1), and further in view of Moles et al (US 6,725,056 B1).

a. Referring to claim 8:

i. Ylonen teaches:

(1) at least one IP forwarder arranged to receive IP packets each of which is associated with a Security Association (SA), the at least one IP forwarder is further arranged to determine the destinations of the packets, and to forward the packets to their destinations [i.e., referring to Figure 3, for Ylonen's invention to be applicable we will assume that some arbitrary protocol (where IP forwarder could include in this protocol) exists for setting up a context for securely tunneling data packets from the transmitting device 301 through the connection 303 to the receiving device 302. As an example we will consider the IKE and IPSEC protocols mentioned previously. Setting up said context will then correspond to having a negotiation between the two devices, during which negotiation they will first authenticate themselves to each other and thereafter agree upon a shared secret, an authentication and/or encryption method to be used for the communication and on a security parameter index (SPI) value. The results of the negotiation will be locally stored at both devices, which is illustrated in FIG. 3 with the schematic memory blocks 304 and 305 (column 5,

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lines 56-67 through column 6, lines 1-2). In addition, Using the language of the IKE and IPSEC protocols, the result of the negotiation between the devices 301 and 302 is a security association (or a well-defined group of security associations) (column 6, lines 58-61)];

(2) a plurality of security procedure modules coupled to the IP forwarder(s) and arranged to implement security procedures for received IP packets in parallel [i.e., referring to Figures 6 & 7, it is possible to have in each physical computer device 601 only a single module 602 performing IPSEC processing, and to have e.g. all virtual routers 603a, 603b and 603c in a physical router share the same IPSEC module. In an alternative architecture according to FIG. 7 each virtual router 703a, 703b and 703c can have its own IPSEC processor 702a, 702b and 702c, but the different processors have a shared data structure 704 that they use for allocating SPI values (either by actually having a single store for SAs or SPIs, or by checking the SPIs used by every other virtual router before allocating an SPI value). In a third alternative architecture the range of possible SPI values may be partitioned so that the virtual router identifier is encoded into the SPI value (either in a fixed number of bits, or using any suitable arithmetic coding method to combine a virtual network identifier and a SPI index). Variations and intermediate forms of these architectures can also be used. When there are multiple IPSEC processing modules, and the SPI can be used to identify the IPSEC processing module, no explicit virtual network identifiers are needed (column 8, lines 46-66)]; and

(3) a security controller arranged to allocate negotiated SAs amongst the security procedure modules and to notify the security procedure modules and the IP forwarder(s) of the allocation, whereby the at least one IP forwarder can send IP packets to the security procedure module implementing the associated SA [i.e., Figure 4 shows more detailed view of a transmitting device 401, a receiving device 402 and two-way communication connection 403 between them. Both the transmitting device 401 and the receiving device 402 have an automatic key manager block 404 and an IPSEC block 405 that communicate with a security

**policy database 406. We may keep the previously made assumption that the automatic key manager blocks 404 apply the IKE protocol for setting up the security association (column 7, lines 18-26)].**

ii. Although Ylonen does not explicitly mention about a security controller in Figures 3 and 4, the negotiation process that Ylonen has mentioned in these two Figures should at least include a controller included in the communication in order to establish an entire IP Security Association. However, Moles teaches:

(1) Figure 4 illustrates in greater detail provisioning security controller 265 in accordance with one embodiment of Moles' invention. Exemplary provisioning security controller 265 comprises data processor 405 and memory 410, which contains storage space for data burst-IP packet conversion application program 415, incoming traffic channel data field 420, outgoing traffic channel data field 425, incoming IP packet data field 430, and outgoing IP packet data field 435 **(column 10, lines 19-27).**

iii. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to:

(1) have included a security controller in Ylonen's invention concerning the secure transmission of data packets in a network.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to:

(1) have included a security controller in Ylonen's invention since it is an object of the invention that it is applicable in the course of secure tunneling of data between virtual routers irrespective of the actual method of implementing the packet authentication and/or encryption **(column 3, lines 52-55 of Ylonen).**

b. Referring to claims 9-11:

i. These claims have limitations that is similar to those of claim 12, thus they are rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 12 above.

c. Referring to claim 12:

i. Ylonen further teaches:

(1) wherein the security controller is coupled to an Internet Key Exchange (IKE) module which is responsible for negotiating SAs with peer IKE modules, and the security controller is arranged to receive from the IKE module details of negotiated SAs [i.e., **Figure 4 is a slightly more detailed view of a transmitting device 401, a receiving device 402 and two-way communication connection 403 between them. Both the transmitting device 401 and the receiving device 402 have an automatic key manager block 404 and an IPSEC block 405 that communicate with a security policy database 406. We may keep the previously made assumption that the automatic key manager blocks 404 apply the IKE protocol for setting up the security association. Furthermore, once the negotiation between the automatic key managers 404 is complete and the new security association is set up, both the transmitting device and the receiving device enter the information describing the security association into their security policy database. The stored information is then used for the processing of individual packets (column 7, lines 18-51).**

d. Referring to claim 13:

i. Moles further teaches:

(1) wherein at least one of the at least one IP forwarder, security procedure modules, and/or security controller are implemented in software or in hardware, or in a combination of hardware and software [i.e., **the term "controller" means any device, system or part thereof that controls at least one operation, such a device may be implemented in hardware, firmware or software, or some combination of at least two of the same (column 5, lines 15-18).**

e. Referring to claim 14:

i. This claim consist a method of processing IP packets at a network networking device to implement claim 1 and is rejected by the same prior art of record.

### ***Response to Argument***

4. Applicant's arguments filed May 25, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that:

The combination of Ylonen and Moles references fails to teach utilizing a security controller that allocates negotiated Sas among a plurality of security procedure modules and notifies the security procedure modules and the IPFWs involved of the allocation. Nor does the combination disclose the at least one IPFW nor the plurality of security procedure modules.

Examiner totally disagrees with the applicant and still maintains that:

The combination of Ylonen and Moles teach the claimed subject matter. The rejection of claims 8-14 was made in the previous office action and repeated again in this office action. According to Ylonen's invention, data packets are communicated between a transmitting virtual router in a transmitting computer device and a receiving virtual router in a receiving computer device. A security association is established for the secure transmission of data packets between the transmitting computer device and the receiving computer device. The transmitting virtual router and the receiving virtual router are identified within said security association. In the transmitting computer device, **the security association for processing a data packet coming from the transmitting virtual router is selected on the basis of the identification of the transmitting virtual router within the security association (emphasis added)**. In the receiving computer device, **the security association for processing a data packet coming from the transmitting computer device is selected on the basis of values contained within the data packet (emphasis added)**. In the receiving computer device, the data packet processed within the security association is directed to the receiving virtual router on the basis of the identification of the receiving virtual router within the security association. Ylonen's invention is very much similar to applicant's invention for processing IPsec data packets. Therefore, by using only Ylonen, the rejection could have been proper and sufficient (see Ylonen's abstract).

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the

references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the combination of teachings between Ylonen and Moles are sufficient.

Ylonen and Moles do not need to disclose anything over and above the invention as claimed in order to render it unpatentable or anticipate. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claimed limitations.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

### **Conclusion**

5. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thanhnga (Tanya) Truong whose telephone number is 571-272-3858.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached at 571-272-3859. The central fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **571-273-8300**.



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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-2100.

Please notice that the central fax number has changed. To give customers time to adjust to the new Central FAX Number, faxes sent to the old number (703-872-9306) will be routed to the new number **only until September 15, 2005.** (Note that since this new number is already operational, customers can use either number until September 15).

TBT

February 19, 2005

  
KIM VU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER